II. REMARKS

General

Claims 1, 3-11, 13-20, 22-29, and 32-38 are pending in this application.

Claims 1, 4-5, and 23-24 are amended to remove the phrase "additional step." In removing the phrase "additional step" claims 4-5 and 23-24 are further amended to recite "when the database and the hashtable are not identical," to maintain consistency. Support for these amendments may be found at least in the previous claims and Specification paragraph [0009]. These amendments are not intended to narrow the scope of the claim in the face of prior art. No new matter has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The Examiner rejected claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Specifically, the Examiner took issue with the phrase "the additional step of." Applicant has amended claim 1 and removed this phrase. Applicant believes the amendment renders the rejection moot and respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 3-11, 13-20, 22-29, and 32-38 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 6,609,133 (hereinafter *Ng*) in view of U.S. Pat. Application Publication No. 2002/0120685 (hereinafter *Srivastava*) and also cites to U.S. Patent No. 7,016,906 (hereinafter *Janzig*). As such, Applicant interprets the rejection as being over *Ng*

in view of *Janzig* and *Srivastava*. It is well settled that in order to establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974); *also* M.P.E.P. § 2143.03. Applicant hereby traverses the rejection.

Independent Claim 1

Claim 1 recites "creating an XML Schema for a database, wherein the XML Schema contains a plurality of rules for validating a plurality of data in the database." The cited art fails to disclose these limitations because *Ng* and *Janzig* are silent to XML schemas and *Ng*, *Janzig*, and *Srivastava* are silent to using an XML schema to validate data in a database.

The Examiner alleges *Ng* discloses these limitations. Office Action p.3 (citing to *Ng* col. 4, ll. 1-7 & 35-42; col. 5, ll. 45-50; and fig. 3).

Though *Ng* teaches a schema is the logical structure of a database (col. 1, ll. 60-64), *Ng* is silent to the use of an XML schema and is silent to "validating … data in the database." *Janzig* is also silent to using an XML schema and silent to "validating … data in the database." *Srivastava* teaches the use of an XML schema (para. [0010]), but *Srivastava's* XML schema validates a service descriptor (*id.*), yet is silent to "validating … data in the database," as set forth in the claim.

Claim 1 also recites "when the database and the hashtable are not identical, creating a new XML Schema" and "wherein a new XML Schema is created only when a determination is made that the database and the hashtable are not identical." The cited art fails to disclose these limitations because *Janzig* always creates a new schema.

The Examiner admits *Ng* fails to disclose these limitations and cites to *Janzig*. Office Action p.4 (citing to *Janzig* col. 4, ll. 42-54; col. 9, ll. 14 & 30-35; and fig. 19).

Janzig teaches creating new schemas and then matching the old schemas with the new schemas. *Janzig* col. 9, ll. 30-50. The Examiner appears to read *Janzig's* matching onto the

claim's determining. Applicant notes *Janzig's* matching (step 217) is performed after *Janzig's* creating a new schema (step 215). As such, *Janzig's* system will always create the new schema regardless of the outcome of the matching. Hence, *Janzig* fails to teach when the matching fails, creating a new schema, much less the claim's limitations of "when the database and the hashtable are not identical, creating a new XML Schema." Similarly, *Janzig* also fails to teach creating a new schema only when the matching fails, much less the claim's limitations of "wherein a new XML Schema is created only when a determination is made that the database and the hashtable are not identical." *Srivastava* is not relied upon nor does it teach these limitations.

Claim 1 recites "upon the occurrence of a query interval, comparing the database to the hashtable." The cited art fails to teach these limitations because *Srivastava* fails to teach "comparing the database to the hashtable."

The Examiner admits *Ng* fails to teach these limitations and alleges *Srivastava*, at paragraphs [0068]-[0069], teaches these limitations. Office Action p.5.

Srivastava teaches to "periodically search for updated service information from time to time." *Srivastava* para. [0068]. The Examiner appears to be reading *Srivastava's* teachings of searching for updated service information (*Srivastava* para. [0068]) as meeting the claim's "upon the occurrence of a query interval, comparing the database to the hashtable." Applicant respectfully disagrees with such an interpretation. Specifically, "updated service information" is not an equivalent of either a database or a hashtable, inasmuch as "service information" is information about a service, yet is different from a database or a hashtable. Thus, *Srivastava's* periodic searching, without more, does not meet the claim's "upon the occurrence of a query interval, comparing the database to the hashtable."

Srivastava paragraph [0069] teaches "includ[ing] fixed input and output values which may be used to test the operation of a specified service." The Examiner appears to be reading

Srivastava's testing of the operation of a specified service onto the claim's "comparing the database to the hashtable." Applicant respectfully disagrees with such an interpretation. Specifically, a service is different from a database or a hashtable. Thus, testing a service, without more, does not meet the claims "comparing the database to the hashtable."

Thus, the cited fails to teach each element of the claim. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 3-9

Claims 3-9 each depend from and inherit all the limitations of claim 1. As discussed above, claim 1 contains features and limitations that are not taught by the cited art. Thus, claims 3-9 contain features and limitations that are not taught by the cited art. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Independent Claim 10

Claim 10 recites "creating an XML Schema for a database." The cited art fails to disclose these limitations because *Ng* and *Janzig* are silent to XML schemas and *Srivastava* is silent to creating an XML schema for a database.

The Examiner alleges *Ng* discloses these limitations. Office Action p.8 (citing to *Ng* col. 4, ll. 1-7 & 35-42; col. 5, ll. 45-50; and fig. 3).

Though *Ng* teaches a schema is the logical structure of a database (col. 1, ll. 60-64), *Ng* is silent to the use of an XML schema. *Janzig* is also silent to using an XML schema. *Srivastava* teaches the use of an XML schema (para. [0010]), but *Srivastava's* XML schema is for a service descriptor (*id.*), yet is silent to being "for a database," as set forth in the claim.

Claim 10 also recites "when the database and the hashtable are not identical, creating a new XML Schema." The cited art fails to disclose these limitations because *Janzig* always creates a new schema.

The Examiner admits *Ng* fails to disclose these limitations and cites to *Janzig*. Office

Action p.4 (citing to *Janzig* col. 4, ll. 42-54; col. 9, ll. 14 & 30-35; and fig. 19).

Janzig teaches creating new schemas and then matching the old schemas with the new schemas. *Janzig* col. 9, ll. 30-50. The Examiner appears to read *Janzig's* matching onto the claim's determining. Applicant notes *Janzig's* matching (step 217) is performed after *Janzig's* creating a new schema (step 215). As such, *Janzig's* system will always create the new schema regardless of the outcome of the matching. Hence, *Janzig* fails to teach when the matching fails, creating a new schema, much less the claim's limitations of "when the database and the hashtable are not identical, creating a new XML Schema."

Claims 11 and 13-19

Claims 11 and 13-19 each depend from and inherit all the limitations of claim 10. As discussed above, claim 10 contains features and limitations that are not taught by the cited art. Thus, claims 11 and 13-19 contain features and limitations that are not taught by the cited art. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Independent Claim 20

Claim 20 recites "instructions for creating an XML Schema for a database." The cited art fails to disclose these limitations because *Ng* and *Janzig* are silent to XML schemas and *Srivastava* is silent to creating an XML schema for a database.

The Examiner alleges *Ng* discloses these limitations. Office Action p.11 (citing to *Ng* col. 4, ll. 1-7 & 35-42; col. 5, ll. 45-50; and fig. 3).

Though *Ng* teaches a schema is the logical structure of a database (col. 1, ll. 60-64), *Ng* is silent to the use of an "XML" schema. *Janzig* is also silent to using an XML schema. *Srivastava* teaches the use of an XML schema (para. [0010]), but *Srivastava's* XML schema is for a service descriptor (*id.*), yet is silent to being "for a database," as set forth in the claim.

Claim 20 also recites "when the database and the hashtable are not identical, instructions for creating a new XML Schema" and "wherein a new XML Schema is created only when a

determination is made that the database and the hashtable are not identical." The cited art fails to disclose these limitations because *Janzig* always creates a new schema.

The Examiner admits *Ng* fails to disclose these limitations and cites to *Janzig*. Office Action p.12 (citing to *Janzig* col. 4, ll. 42-54; col. 9, ll. 14 & 30-35; and fig. 19).

Janzig teaches creating new schemas and then matching the old schemas with the new schemas. *Janzig* col. 9, ll. 30-50. The Examiner appears to read *Janzig's* matching onto the claim's determining. Applicant notes *Janzig's* matching (step 217) is performed after *Janzig's* creating a new schema (step 215). As such, *Janzig's* system will always create the new schema regardless of the outcome of the matching. Hence, *Janzig* fails to teach when the matching fails, creating a new schema, much less the claim's limitations of "when the database and the hashtable are not identical, instructions for creating a new XML Schema." Similarly, *Janzig* also fails to teach creating a new schema only when the matching fails, much less the claim's limitations of "wherein a new XML Schema is created only when a determination is made that the database and the hashtable are not identical."

Claim 20 recites "upon the occurrence of a query interval, instructions for comparing the database to the hashtable." The cited art fails to teach these limitations because *Srivastava* fails to teach "comparing the database to the hashtable."

The Examiner admits *Ng* fails to teach these limitations and alleges *Srivastava*, at paragraphs [0068]-[0069], teaches these limitations. Office Action p.13.

Srivastava teaches to "periodically search for updated service information from time to time." *Srivastava* para. [0068]. The Examiner appears to be reading *Srivastava's* teachings of searching for updated service information (*Srivastava* para. [0068]) as meeting the claim's "upon the occurrence of a query interval, comparing the database to the hashtable." Applicant respectfully disagrees with such an interpretation. Specifically, "updated service information" is not an equivalent of either a database or a hashtable, inasmuch as "service information" is

information about a service, yet is different from a database or a hashtable. Thus, *Srivastava's* periodic searching, without more, does not meet the claim's "upon the occurrence of a query interval, comparing the database to the hashtable."

Srivastava paragraph [0069] teaches "includ[ing] fixed input and output values which may be used to test the operation of a specified service." The Examiner appears to be reading *Srivastava's* testing of the operation of a specified service onto the claim's "comparing the database to the hashtable." Applicant respectfully disagrees with such an interpretation. Specifically, a service is different from a database or a hashtable. Thus, testing a service, without more, does not meet the claims "comparing the database to the hashtable."

Thus, the cited fails to teach each element of the claim. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 22-28

Claims 22-28 each depend from and inherit all the limitations of claim 20. As discussed above, claim 20 contains features and limitations that are not taught by the cited art. Thus, claims 22-28 contain features and limitations that are not taught by the cited art. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Independent Claim 29

Claim 29 recites "wherein the XML Schema contains a plurality of rules for validating a plurality of data in the database." The cited art fails to disclose these limitations because *Ng* and *Janzig* are silent to XML schemas and *Ng*, *Janzig*, and *Srivastava* are silent to using an XML schema to validate data in a database.

The Examiner alleges *Ng* discloses these limitations. Office Action p.15 (citing to *Ng* col. 9, ll. 8-28; fig. 12; col. 4, ll. 36-42; and col. 5, ll. 45-50).

Though *Ng* teaches a schema is the logical structure of a database (col. 1, ll. 60-64), *Ng* is silent to the use of an XML schema and is silent to "validating … data in the database." *Janzig*

is also silent to using an XML schema and silent to "validating ... data in the database." *Srivastava* teaches the use of an XML schema (para. [0010]), but *Srivastava's* XML schema validates a service descriptor (*id.*), yet is silent to "validating ... data in the database," as set forth in the claim.

Claim 29 also recites "when the database and the hashtable are not identical, instructions for creating a new XML Schema" and "wherein the new XML Schema is created only when a determination is made that the database and the hashtable are not identical." The cited art fails to disclose these limitations because *Janzig* always creates a new schema.

The Examiner admits *Ng* fails to disclose these limitations and cites to *Janzig*. Office Action pp. 15-16 (citing to *Janzig* col. 4, ll. 42-54; col. 9, ll. 14 & 30-35; and fig. 19).

Janzig teaches creating new schemas and then matching the old schemas with the new schemas. *Janzig* col. 9, ll. 30-50. The Examiner appears to read *Janzig's* matching onto the claim's determining. Applicant notes *Janzig's* matching (step 217) is performed after *Janzig's* creating a new schema (step 215). As such, *Janzig's* system will always create the new schema regardless of the outcome of the matching. Hence, *Janzig* fails to teach when the matching fails, creating a new schema, much less the claim's limitations of "when the database and the hashtable are not identical, instructions for creating a new XML Schema." Similarly, *Janzig* also fails to teach creating a new schema only when the matching fails, much less the claim's limitations of "wherein a new XML Schema is created only when a determination is made that the database and the hashtable are not identical."

Thus, the cited fails to teach each element of the claim. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 32-38

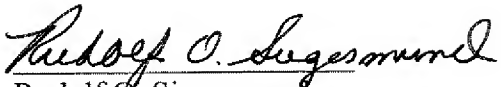
Claims 32-38 each depend from and inherit all the limitations of claim 29. As discussed above, claim 29 contains features and limitations that are not taught by the cited art. Thus,

claims 32-38 contain features and limitations that are not taught by the cited art. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

Applicant submits that the claims are now in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,



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